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10/565,791	08/10/2006	Ahmad D. Vakili	U 015997-2	7939
140	7590	11/19/2010	EXAMINER	
LADAS & PARRY LLP 26 WEST 61ST STREET NEW YORK, NY 10023			TENTONI, LEO B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1742	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/19/2010	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

nyuspatactions@ladas.com



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**DETAILED ACTION**

***Election/Restrictions***

1. Claims 8-28 remain withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 28 January 2010.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Rodgers et al (U.S. Patent 5,648,041 A) for the reasons of record.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a),

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the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rodgers et al (U.S. Patent 5,648,041 A) for the reasons of record.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed on 07 October 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

8. Applicant argues (pages 1 and 2) that instant claim 1, steps e) and f), require a slowing of the velocity of the fibers prior to their collection, and since this is not "the natural result flowing" from what is taught in Rodgers et al, than this is not inherent in Rodgers et al. Examiner responds that, just like instant claim 1, step e), Rodgers et al teaches a blow spinning process including the step of dissipating the additional flowing stream of gas (see col. 2, line 66 to col. 3, line 7 of Rodgers et al; col. 4, lines 47-59 of Rodgers et al; col. 6, lines 46-48 of Rodgers et al). Since Rodgers et al teaches a blow spinning process (the instantly-claimed process is a blow spinning

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process), and since Rodgers teaches a blow spinning process including the step of dissipating the additional flowing stream of gas (the same step recited in instant claim 1, step e)), then "the natural result flowing" from Rodgers et al is the same result set forth in instant claim 1, step e), namely reducing the velocity of the fiber to a final velocity. Therefore, reducing the velocity of the fiber to a final velocity is inherent in Rodgers et al.

9. Applicant argues (page 2) that the claimed invention (process) is not obvious in view of Rodgers et al because Rodgers et al is concerned with avoiding entanglement of fibers, which is not the problem confronting the present inventors and there is therefore no reason why one skilled in the art would have looked to the teachings of Rodgers et al to solve the applicant's problem. Examiner responds that while Rodgers et al may not be concerned with the same problem as applicant, Rodgers et al is a pertinent reference because Rodgers et al, like the instant process, is directed to a blow spinning process, and one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would look to, and consider, references directed to blow spinning processes. Furthermore, since Rodgers et al teaches a blow spinning process (the instantly-claimed process is a blow spinning process), and since Rodgers teaches a blow spinning process including the step of dissipating the additional flowing stream of gas (the same step recited in instant claim 1, step e)), then the result set forth in instant claim 1, step e),

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namely reducing the velocity of the fiber to a final velocity would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made in view of Rodgers et al.

***Conclusion***

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leo B. Tentoni whose telephone number is (571) 272-1209. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (6:30 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christina A. Johnson can be reached on (571) 272-1176. The fax phone number for the

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organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Leo B. Tentoni/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1742